

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903.  
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Circulation During October.  
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of October, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date        | Copies  | Date        | Copies  |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1           | 103,230 | 17          | 100,710 |
| 2           | 102,150 | 18 (Sunday) | 107,980 |
| 3           | 103,750 | 19          | 97,750  |
| 4 (Sunday)  | 106,250 | 20          | 99,900  |
| 5           | 102,500 | 21          | 101,720 |
| 6           | 102,840 | 22          | 103,610 |
| 7           | 106,200 | 23          | 101,600 |
| 8           | 102,010 | 24          | 104,220 |
| 9           | 102,210 | 25 (Sunday) | 108,630 |
| 10          | 102,090 | 26          | 101,190 |
| 11 (Sunday) | 107,120 | 27          | 102,350 |
| 12          | 100,800 | 28          | 104,210 |
| 13          | 101,140 | 29          | 102,920 |
| 14          | 102,270 | 30          | 101,630 |
| 15          | 100,820 | 31          | 102,190 |
| 16          | 99,880  |             |         |

Total for the month.....3,191,320  
 Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....69,405

Not number distributed.....3,321,915  
 Average daily distribution.....100,707

And said W. B. Carr further swears that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of October was 755 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of November.  
 J. F. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
 My term expires April 25, 1906.

## WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

## THE SENATE AND RECIPROCITY.

The National Senate seems to be in something of a quandary, or else is indulging in a mystifying play with President Roosevelt the purport of which is hardly apparent to the ordinary comprehension. Made to toe the mark by "Uncle Joe" Cannon, and with the united assistance of the Democrats, the House passed the reciprocity bill so quickly as to make Washington wonder. Now the Senate evinces a decided apathy toward Roosevelt's pet measure, and is "killing time" orating and in all manner of diverting pastimes save that for which it was assembled. The plan seems to be to put the Cuban bill to vote December 16, during the regular session.

An extra session is generally supposed to be the result of an emergency that calls for immediate legislative action. Congress was called together this time for a specific purpose, to pass a specific bill; and it is incumbent upon the Senators to act decisively upon the proposition before them. That they do not act is sufficient reason for inquiry as to their motives in adopting dilatory tactics.

It is well known that the President is not on the most cordial relations with many of the most powerful members of the upper house. The President has a way of taking the bit in his mouth and dashing off at a tangent. He does not always hearken to Senators or accede to all that they may ask or demand.

Roosevelt, having called Congress together to pass this measure, naturally is deeply interested in its fate. By holding off on reciprocity the Republican majority in the Senate can use the bill as a club with which to make their power felt at the White House, to effect dickers and trades. The inference is justifiable that precisely this, with the usual trust influence, "is in the air."

It is the old story of the maneuvers of the Senate. Its members elude and elude until the old adage may be changed so as to read, "Oratory is the thief of time," while procrastination is transformed into a potent legislative argument. It refuses to bend either to the House or to the President until it fashions legislation to suit its leaders. Speaker Cannon has announced an intention to restore to the House a portion at least of its former prestige. His present course indicates that he may. He steadfastly refuses to adjourn the House until the Senate expresses its will with regard to the reciprocity bill. The Senators, it appears, are a little bit weary of their arduous exertions since the special session began, and desire adjournment. The outcome will be of not a little interest and significance.

## JUSTICE TO THE MAN.

Fair play, in its most elementary sense, should impel the Republican newspapers to frankly acknowledge the injustice done to Mr. Morrow in the prosecution which came to a quick conclusion yesterday in the United States Court.

With such evidence, and with no more evidence, the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Norton, has convicted himself of excessive zeal, if not of willingness to stretch his duty for purely partisan purposes. In other words, if Mr. Morrow had not been official stenographer to the Governor it is not too much to assume that the indictment would never have been pressed to trial by the Assistant District Attorney.

There was no evidence to show that Mr. Morrow, a young man of unblemished character, had even knowledge of naturalization frauds. Judge Adams, than whom no Judge is more severe toward wrongdoers, ruled the case out of court on the prosecution's testimony. His decision was practically a complete exoneration of Mr. Morrow.

The defendant, thus honorably acquitted, has been forced to endure suspicion and opprobrium; has been put to great expense and trouble. All, it would seem, because through him a Democratic administration could be put under fire. The acquittal is a triumph, both for him and for Governor Dockery.

None the less he has been injured. It is too much to expect that partisan organs will tender apologies to Governor Dockery for the use made of this case in the effort to put the State administration under a cloud of some kind. But it would be only the commonest decency to a man who has been wronged if these same partisan papers would clearly explain to their readers that Mr. Morrow is an innocent man with no shadow of suspicion left upon his character.

## POLITICAL CONTRASTS.

The appointment of Doctor John H. Simon several months ago as Health Commissioner was heralded by the organs of the Republican machine as a victory for the Jefferson Club, as he was one of the association's prominent members. Mayor Wells had selected him for the office on the recommendation of well-known physicians and in the confidence that he would make a capable manager of the Health Department.

Last week Doctor Simon exposed a system of grafting which had apparently existed for years in certain clemensary institutions. Employees were accused of making money out of supplies purchased by the city for the institutions. Doctor Simon had had the employees watched for months by detectives. When the charges of grafting were announced these employees were arrested.

The employees in question had served under the previous administration. They are Republicans. Doctor Simon was informed of suspicions against them when he was appointed. He decided not to discharge them, but to retain them in service, endeavor to discover their acts and methods, and should evidence be procured, have them punished by due process of law. Doctor Simon believes that he has strong evidence against them and he declares that he will prosecute them with vigor; furthermore, that he will keep on with the investigation and will proceed as sternly against Democrats, if any Democrats should be parties to grafting.

The same Republican organs which denounced Doctor Simon because he was a member of the Jefferson Club are denouncing him for making the accusations against Republican employees. The same Republican organs which are denouncing him for making the accusations are blaming the Jefferson Club for acts attributed to Republican employees.

From a partisan organ standpoint reform and its course are satisfactory when Republicans are not accused. But, when Republicans are accused, the methods of reform are wholly disagreeable to the Republican machine. The Republican organs are really praising the Jefferson Club. Their persistence in stating that the Jefferson Club is responsible for grafting in city institutions denotes that they purpose to assert that the Jefferson Club is responsible for Doctor Simon's investigation and accusations against Republican employees. The peculiar contrasts in their arguments can have no other significance.

## PETTY GRAFTING.

Of all malpractices existing in public office petty grafting is the most common, the most difficult to expose and the most defiant of law. Opportunities for small profit from ordinary transactions are offered daily under such circumstances that they may be accepted at little strain of conscience and with but meager prospect of injury to personal reputation or incurrence of the usual penalties.

Individuals who seek contracts from a city, tender inducements to subordinates for information. Officials obtain positions and contracts for friends and relatives, sometimes procuring material benefits either directly or indirectly. Contractors grant percentages to officials on contracts secured through influence. Officials who are members of firms which do business with a city use their positions to help their business. Subordinates enter into verbal agreements with purveyors and contractors to get spoils out of supplies, in short weight and inferior quality. Premiums are offered for specifying certain articles in requisitions. Legislators are paid for advocating unimportant bills. These and a hundred other temptations constantly confront public officials.

It is not hard to get information which affords moral certainty that malpractices prevail, but it is generally difficult to get sufficient information to establish proof. On this account it is difficult to stop petty grafting. Officials cannot be removed except upon trial, and in order to remove them charges of violation of duty must be sustained by convincing evidence of guilt, and this evidence would be adequate, as a rule, to have punishment administered in court.

In many respects petty grafting is more insidious than great-brother. A person need not be an expert to engage in it. It is not so strongly condemned. It is secret and small in its operation and immediate results. It is more generally practiced. It is not easily detected. To an extent it is tolerated. Therefore, it is decidedly corrupting.

Petty grafting has been attempted in St. Louis, but the perpetrators have not liked the treatment they received. The administration has realized that the eradication of all doubtful customs was essential for elevating the standard of the public service, and it has been severe in illustrating good-government principles. Petty grafting is a license for more serious evils.

## THE IRISH AND CORRUPTION.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain commends himself to the American intelligence as a man of rare strength of purpose who knows what he wants and goes after it. His various utterances have had a large audience on this side of the pond and, withal, we are of the opinion that when he speaks he discloses a directness that compels admiration. Many Americans are furthermore of the opinion that he well knows what England needs and that it is a fossil aristocracy which frowns him down. But his latest eruptive eloquence in which he dealt with the United States does not appeal especially to our "wisdom bump" but rather to that genial little something within us that moves us to laughter.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Associated Press informs us, stated that there is a good deal of corruption in the United States. This arraignment of our land is not a new one. So far Mr. Chamberlain has kept strictly within the bounds of the conservative truthseeker, the kind which puts faith in platitudes. But Mr. Chamberlain goes on to remark that this corruption "is caused by the presence of Irish political organizations." And he sums up with this sweeping pronouncement: "There is little hope for morality in public affairs in the United States until its institutions are free from this corrupt element."

It seems that in the course of argument upon any problem some ingenious brain manages to bring in the Irishman and shift a part of the onus upon him. The explanation of such frequent procedure is, doubtless, the fact that the Irishman is best able to carry the burden. Come fair, come foul, the Irishman still is able to continue on his way merrily. Nevertheless, it is not fair to saddle him with more than he deserves; his human faults are numerous enough.

Probably the Irish-Americans, in proportions to their numbers, have a larger share in running the institutions of this country than other elements. They contribute also a large number of the "ward

bosses" and machine leaders. The fact is that men of Irish extraction develop qualities of leadership, whether for good or ill, along all the lines in which their endeavor trends. Still, for every Irish political figure who may be termed a detriment to the community another may be found whose eminence is equally marked as a useful citizen.

Not long since the theory was advanced that the Irishman was disappearing from our national life. It was about as sensible as this new expression from Mr. Chamberlain. The English statesman would best stick to the tariff.

## REMEMBER THE MISSOURI.

In addition to the public appeal by Governor Dockery, the solicitations of The Republic and the steps already taken by him, Mayor Kolla Wells has addressed a request for assistance in raising the battleship fund to the Mayors of 300 Missouri towns.

The proper and necessary response certainly will be made. Pride in the State will assure action. The population of each county and town should be represented in so laudable a movement. Subscriptions will not fall heavily upon individuals. It is not so desired. A gift to the new battleship should come "from the people." If \$10,000 is raised, the subscription list should contain 20,000, or, better, 40,000 names.

To secure 20,000 or 40,000 names, it requires only that the matter be definitely placed before 20,000 or 40,000 persons. About a half-hour's time devoted to preparing and circulating a list in any of the towns of the State would result in an amount sufficient to represent that locality. Acting Lieutenant Governor Rubey proved this at La Plata. Let some citizen in each of the other communities follow Mr. Rubey's example, and the necessary cash will be in hand before Christmas.

The Republic started the ball rolling with \$100. Through the St. Louis committee the amount is now swelled well above \$1,000, and promises to become \$5,000 for this city. The Mayors of other smaller but proportionately as prosperous communities cannot allow St. Louis to excel them in a matter that concerns the State at large more intimately than it concerns St. Louis.

St. Louis awaits returns from the country. Money or checks sent to The Republic or to George H. Morgan, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, will be received and acknowledged.

## Remember the Missouri!

The why and the wherefore of Thanksgiving is simple enough. The matter is one that each and all of us may understand, and the sentiment in the custom is of a moving quality, carrying us back as it does to the Puritan days in struggling New England. But the why of the Thanksgiving rush into matrimony, that is not so easily explained. What is the moving cause?

It is given out as something remarkable that eighty-four out of one hundred and twenty-seven sick persons sent to the experimental hospital recovered, although they were not treated with creosote and cod-liver oil; but it would have been far more remarkable had they taken the medicine.

Another Princess has succumbed to royalty's old habit of running away with the coachman. The increasing frequency of such elopements may be viewed as a concession from royalty and as the advancement of democratic institutions.

There are matters of more importance than the solution of the legal quibble over the Circuit Attorney's salary. One thing is sure, that in any event Mr. Folk has very well earned all that the city has paid him.

After all, it is doubtful whether a trust-influenced policy will permit the extension of reciprocity to Cuba. Monopoly may be fancied as issuing mandates to the Senate for protection of the tariff wall.

Here in Missouri we have several things to be thankful for, not the least of which is that circumstances have put it out of the Republican machine's way to nominate one Kratz for Governor.

Apparently there is almost as much "harmony" in the national Republican party as in the Missouri Kerens-Ziegenhein-Schwacker-Akins aggregation.

Colombia's natural, and yet unnatural, jealousy of the infant Republic is characteristic of all other countries.

When Republican clubs "get together" watch the fur fly.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## The Democratic House Leader.

Philadelphia Record.  
 During the summer recess of Congress Mr. Williams of Mississippi made a statement of great interest regarding Democratic prospects. It was that the minority party in the House needed a leader with qualities that would make all the members of the party follow him, and with a clearly defined national policy to press. It explained that what was needed was a leader who would not fritter away the energies of his party by merely nagging the majority, and delaying action, and opposing everything that the majority supported, but who would keep the national policy of the Democratic party to the front all the time.

As soon as Congress assembled the Democratic Representatives took Mr. Williams at his word and elected him their leader. He immediately secured a vote of 96 out of 119 in favor of the Cuban reciprocity treaty on the express ground that it was a step toward the tariff revision, and he secured the obedience of the other fifteen, in spite of what they believe to be the interests of their constituents, to the action of the caucus; and the resolutions adopted by the caucus, which he drew, make tariff reform the leading Democratic issue for the approaching election.

## Not Responsible.

The quotation in this journal from an Adrian paper, alleging that a Raisin farmer had grown and shipped 30,500 barrels of apples from thirty-five acres and that the fruit was transported in sixteen cars has stirred up a correspondent of a local paper to ironically inquire how 1386 barrels of apples could be contained in one car. The Tribune was not the author of the story and doesn't feel called on to explain, otherwise it would reply as did "Patrick" who claimed that the bees in Ireland were as large as robins in America. "How do all of them get into the hive then?" asked a bystander. This was unexpected, and Pat colored a little, but he was a smart Irishman and promptly answered with a shrug: "Be-gods that's their look out."

## The Liverpool-New York Limited.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.  
 When the Atlantic transport liner, Minneapolis, came into New York Harbor from London last week, it was ascertained that among its passengers there was but one eligible single man and fifty-five females who believe that "in unity there is strength." The steamship may be appropriately referred to in future as "the limited mate."

## An Opportunity.

Chicago News.  
 Postmasters in other States who have paid money for their jobs should speak up now that the "graft" inquiry is on.

## "The Girl With the Green Hair."

Chicago News.  
 New York has a woman with green hair and doubtless its playwrights will lose no time in finding a play around her. Such an opportunity to elevate the stage is not to be lightly thrown away.

## SNOW BERTH.

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